

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.
JANUARY 5, 1916.

EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

PART 74

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



ENEMY AMBULANCE WAGONS IN GALICIA: THE TRANSPORT OF WOUNDED.

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received among many other interesting drawings and photographs (without taking into consideration the splendid Christmas and Summer Numbers)—

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THE SINKING OF THE "BLÜCHER."
THE SINKING OF THE "IRRESISTIBLE."

THE GREAT CHARGE OF THE DUBLINS, MUNSTERS, AND
HAMPSHIRE AT THE LANDING IN GALLIPOLI.
THE FAMOUS PHOTOGRAPH OF YPRES.

THE UNIQUE PHOTOGRAPH OF A ZEPPELIN OVER
LONDON.
A FINE PORTRAIT OF MISS CAVELL GIVEN AS A PLATE.

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"Not once or twice in our fair Island story, the path of Duty was the way to Glory."—Tennyson.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

THE LAND OF BEAUTY, VIRTUE, VALOUR, TRUTH. Oh! who would not fight for such a Land!



By FRANK DADD.

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GERMANS IMPEDED BY THE BAD ROADS OF SERBIA: PUSHING A MOTOR-CAR PAST AN OX-DRAWN TRANSPORT COLUMN.

Photograph by Photopress.

KUCHE.
Illustration
or shells.
The word
to. Bain.]

THE GREAT WAR.

IT appears to be part of the British constitution that the race shall occupy itself with Governmental crises when the general news, as well as the general situation, is suffering at least from public catalepsy. It is, no doubt, an excellent national habit, with a tendency to preserve us from a brooding gloom or a brooding elation; but on occasion these Cabinet crises have a bearing on the war. This one, indeed, is thought to have a particular military significance, since it is caused by no less a fact than that the military instrument of conscription has at last appeared on the horizon of actual fact, as far as the single man is concerned, anyhow.

It is supposed by many that this thing is of infinite importance to the war—and, indeed, will be the factor that will win it. While not minimising for a moment the real gravity of the step, I can only say very heartily, "I hope not." In truth, one is bound to say that. On the figures shown (and I am using those published by so balanced an organ as the *Daily Telegraph*), those people who see in conscription the bright and only star of victory are being led astray in a curiously illogical way by their love of the dramatic. We are not

concerned here with either the goodness or the badness of conscription, but only with its effect on the prosecution of the war. And in its effects conscription, as we see the outline now, is practically meaningless. It will procure for us, from some 600,000 attestable single men, about 200,000, or at the most 300,000, effective soldiers; and it is perfectly

obvious that even 300,000 conscripts would not be able to win a war that four million, and perhaps more than four million, voluntary soldiers had already lost. It will not, therefore, be able to give us a mass of men likely to have major effect against our enemies, for that large mass has already been produced. In the same way, it will not add any stiffness of will to the country, or give it a larger and more determined intimacy in the war, for it is as certain as 4,000,000 is to 300,000 that the country is already stiffened and is already determinedly intimate. What the measure will do, though this has not been sufficiently appreciated, will be to dispel a certain feeling that lurked in the minds of those already enlisted, that there was a class

at home who were

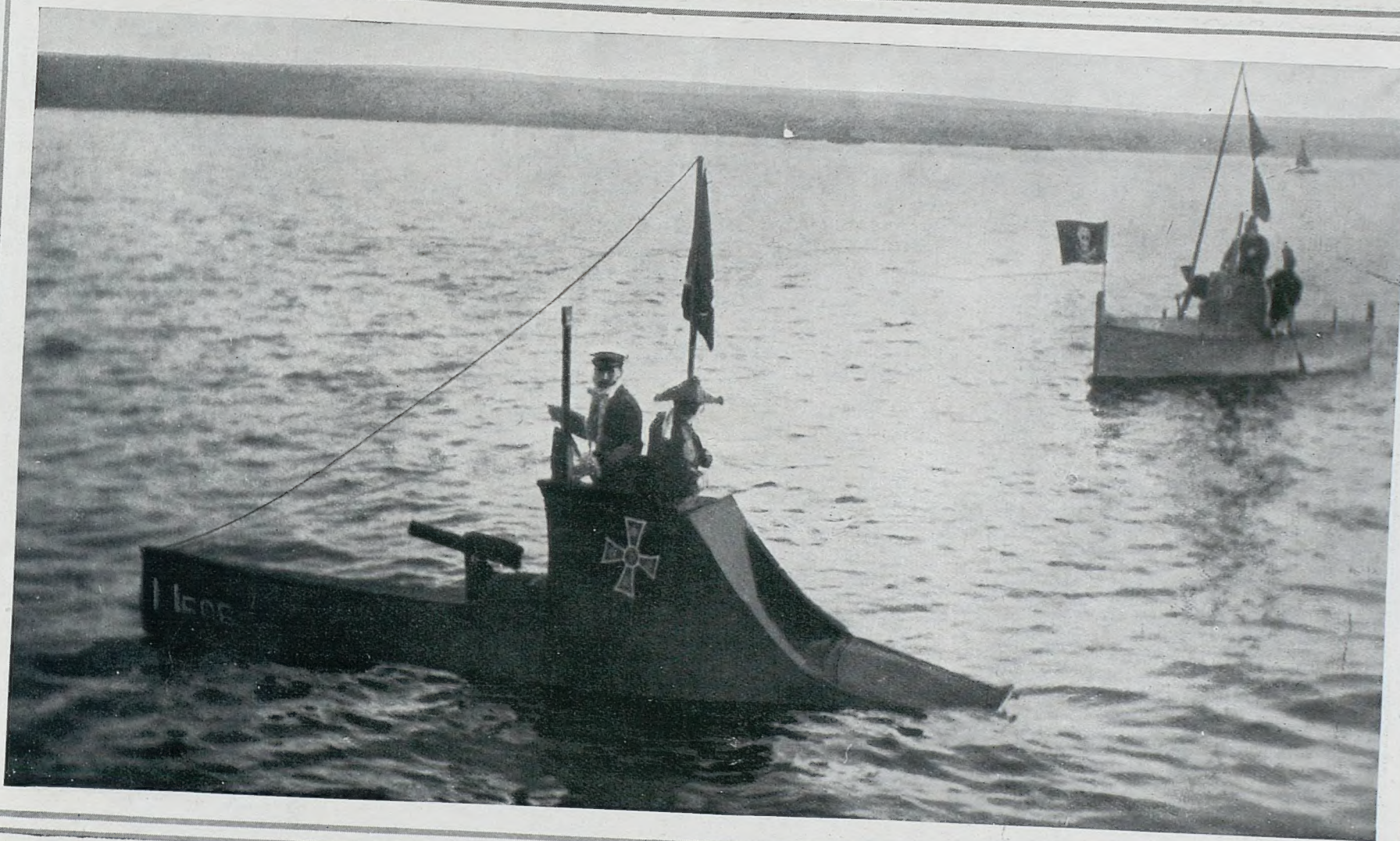
anxious to reap what those at the front sowed, who were ready to hide behind the willing. The smallness of the number found to remain behind will dispel this feeling, even more than the enactment of conscription, for

[Continued overleaf.]



WITH HIS NAME ON THE "TURN" BOARD: MR. A. J. BALFOUR SPEAKING ON THE NAVY, AT THE EMPIRE. No less distinguished a political personage than the Right Honourable Arthur Balfour appeared upon the stage of the Empire Theatre on December 29, to speak upon the "deep and vital lesson" of the Kinema pictures of the Grand Fleet at work, which are being shown at that theatre in the afternoons. Mr. Balfour referred to the "assured victory which is coming to us in the future." His speech was enthusiastically applauded.—[Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]

NA
The high spirit of
having ever to be
inclement climatic
in harbour, although



NAVAL MEN GIVING A MASQUERADE DISPLAY IN MOCK "U" BOATS: AN OFF-DUTY DIVERSION IN ONE OF OUR FLEETS.

The high spirit of the men of the fleets at sea is in no-wise damped by the privations of their lot and having ever to keep watching and waiting patiently in all weathers, and constantly under the most inclement climatic conditions, for the coming-out of an enemy who gives no sign of stirring. When in harbour, although leave in the ordinary sense cannot be granted to ships' companies, whatever forms

of sport may be possible are permitted, football or some other diversion ashore, the liberty men being landed in parties of 100 or so. Occasionally recreations of other sorts, regatta sports, for instance, are feasible, such as that illustrated above, in which ships' boats are masquerading as German "U" boats—
[Photo. by Underwood and Underwood.]

it is certain that when the young men with liabilities and dependents have been sifted out the total of the real, the indurated "slacker," must be exceedingly small. On the other hand, those who were fearful—and many officers were amongst these—of the behaviour of "forced men" in the field will also gain comfort from the smallness of the total of soldiers likely to be brought in by conscription. The possible 300,000 will not make a large and solid army of "last resorts," but will be reduced to impotence among the 4,000,000, since it is inconceivable that conscripted men should be separated and particularised in any way: the jeers and



AN AEROPLANE-FIGHTING V.C.: 2ND LIEUT. GILBERT STUART MARTIN INSALL.

On November 7, in France, 2nd Lieut. Insall, No. 11 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps, was patrolling in a Vickers fighting-machine, with First-Class Air-Mechanic T. H. Donald as gunner, when a German machine was sighted, pursued, and attacked near Achiet. Lieut. Insall got to close range, when Donald fired a drum of cartridges into the German machine, stopping its engines. Finally the German was brought down: and Lieut. Insall landed inside our lines, and, after repairs had been carried out, flew his machine home at dawn.—[Photo. by Hana.]

the contempt of the rest of the Army would force them to a crestfallen and craven habit from the outset. Conscription will pass the few hundred thousand men into the Army through the anonymity of their classes, and the huge army will neither feel them nor know them. Indeed, the whole business seems a small enough matter upon which to erect a crisis. For if there is little reason for elation, the voluntarists have little reason for regret. They have certainly done all that was possible, and, if a few single young men have remained outside, that is not their fault. Where both groups of workers have striven to their utmost, they have the satisfaction of having failed with 4,000,000 men to their credit,

while their opponents have won with a full 300,000 men to theirs. It is the sort of failure that is worth having. There is, of course, the matter of principle: but in war principles have to be set aside. And, in any case, nobody with any sense of balance will be able to declare that this war was not won by us through the voluntary principle. If we had to depend on a mere 300,000 conscripts, we are already doomed.

The war shows no active signs yet of being on the direct road to immediate victory. There has been some movement in the West and the East, but these have yet to prove full development, though in the East, on the Bukovina and Bessarabian fronts, there has been the fiercest fighting. There has been more to consider in the Asiatic spheres, and these, it might be said, show very considerable interest. The war zone here is expanding very rapidly. From the nucleus formed by our own Mesopotamian campaign the fighting area has extended towards Persia, has developed towards Egypt, and now shows signs of breaking out at yet another point—that is, on the coast of Asia Minor, where the French have just become active. All this fighting demands our attention, for it all co-ordinates. Our own movements on the Tigris have a sympathetic affinity with the Russian advances in Persia. We are intent on pressing up towards Bagdad from the south; while the Russian progress from Teheran to Hamadan, Kum, and Ispahan might well drive down upon it from the east. The landing of the French upon the island of Castellorizo is said to foreshadow a French descent on the coast, probably at Adalia—with what future objective is not known. Adalia is a little over one hundred miles from the



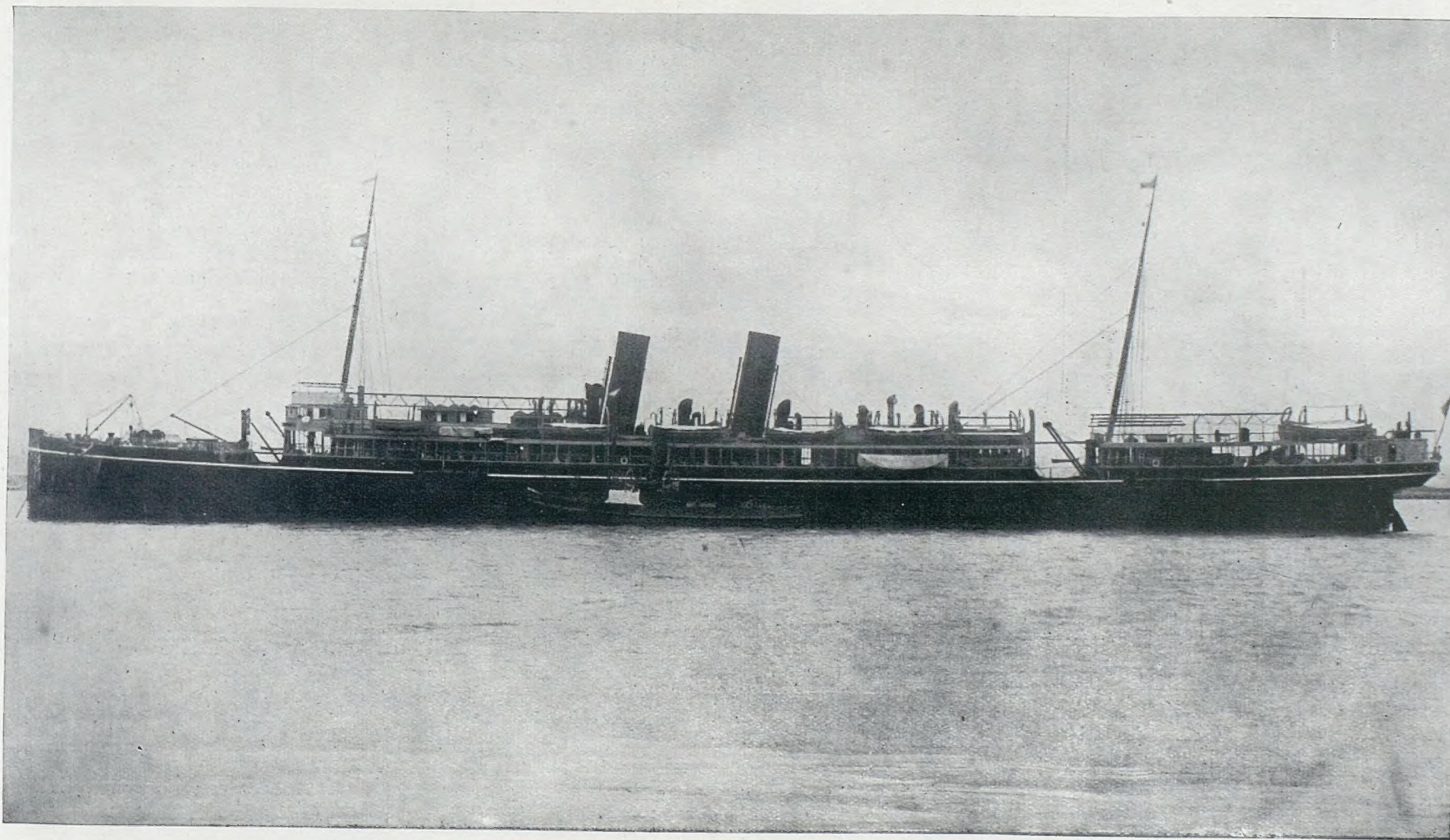
A V.C. WHO GAVE HIS LIFE FOR HIS FRIENDS: TEMPORARY LIEUT. WILBUR DARTNELL, V.C.

On September 3, near Maktau, East Africa, Lieut. Dartnell, late 25th (Service) Batt. (Frontiersmen), Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), gave his life in an attempt to save others. The enemy got within a few yards, and it was found impossible to get the more severely wounded away. Lieut. Dartnell insisted on being left behind in the hope of being able to save others.—[Photo. by Lafayette.]

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[Continued overleaf.]

ONE
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"Persia" is the
steamer of near



ONE MORE ENEMY OUTRAGE ON THE HIGH SEAS! THE P. AND O. LINER "PERSIA," TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING, OFF CRETE.

No war material, but 550 men, women, and children, were on the P. and O. liner "Persia," when she was torpedoed by the enemy and sunk off Crete, on December 29. Only 158 survivors remain, and the "Persia" is the victim of the cowardly and pitiless methods of the enemy. The "Persia" was a steamer of nearly 8000 tons, and was one of the finest of the Company's fleet. She left London on

December 18, bound for Bombay, carrying very little general cargo, her holds being filled with parcels post and mails for the troops. No warning was given, and it was a miracle that any at all on board were saved. Among the victims was Mr. McNeely, the United States Consul at Aden, who was on his way to his post.—[Photo. by C.N.]

railway connecting Constantinople with Aleppo, and activity here might serve either to hamper the enemy's plans against Egypt, his plans for resistance lower down at Bagdad, or both. In all contingencies, a good effective would be eminently useful to the general strategy in the East,



IN COMMAND OF THE ARMoured-CRUISER
"NATAL" AT THE TIME OF HER DISASTER:
CAPTAIN E. P. BACK, R.N.

Captain Eric P. Back, R.N., who was in command of the ill-fated cruiser "Natal," took over the command of the ship some six months ago. He had been a Captain R.N. since 1908. He was known in naval circles as a gunnery expert and had been on the staff of the Superintendent of Target Practice. Previous to Captain Back hoisting his pennant on board the "Natal," he had been in command of two others of our big armoured cruisers, the "Sutlej" and the "Leviathan." He was in his forty-sixth year.

Photograph by Vandyk.

mined infantry assault. This attack carried them well into the breach, and it was only after strenuous battling that they were ejected. In spite of their losses, they came on again and obtained a footing; and it was

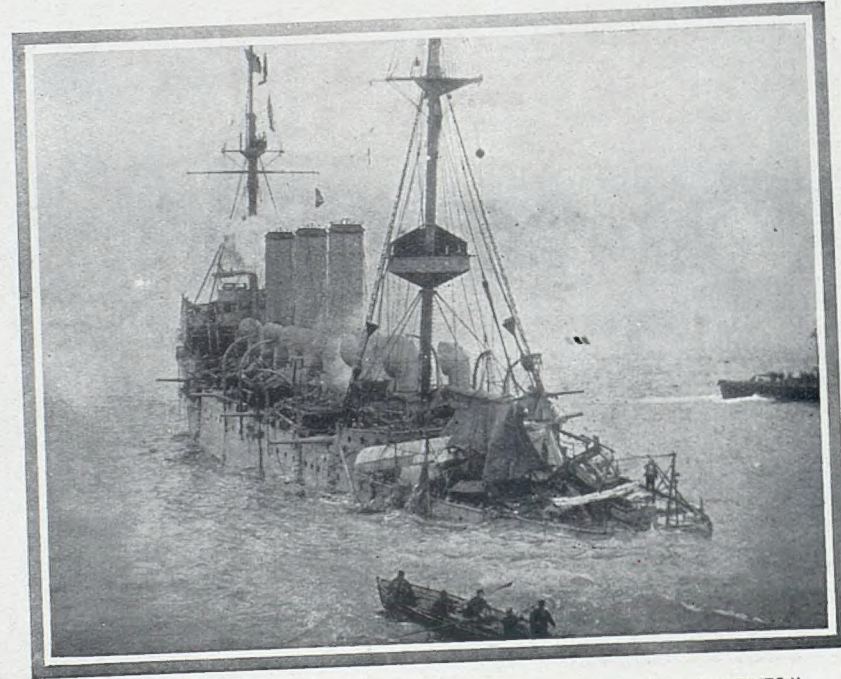
and would tend to string our opponents over a number of wide fronts in a fashion excellently disturbing to them. The fighting in Egypt—not much more than skirmishing—is the enemy's affair. It has no great gravity so far, for the British were able on Dec. 25 to meet and, with the aid of gun-fire from a war-ship, disperse a force of Arabs near Mersa Matru. The enemy lost heavily in comparison, though there was no very great loss to ourselves. It is, perhaps, our foe's intention to string out and distract our forces in this fashion, too. But we appear to be in better circumstances than the Turco-Germans to do this. It would not be surprising if a large, general strategy developed to our advantage in Asia.

The tendency of the fighting in Mesopotamia goes to prove that we have grounded ourselves satisfactorily at Kut, and that we should be able to hold the enemy as long as we chose. On Dec. 24 the Turks opened a heavy preparatory bombardment of our position, and, having breached the fort,

followed up with a most determined

only after a fight that lasted into the early hours of Christmas Day that the reinforced line was able to drive them back—not merely to their original trenches 100 yards away, but to trenches 300 and 800 yards further. The enemy lost, apparently about 900 men, while our own casualties were under 400 all told. Since this fight reinforcements have been pushed up to Kut, and our position well strengthened. The Russian work in Persia has been swift and excellent. A strong band of rebels were met and defeated south-west of Teheran, at the village of Robat Kerim, and advances have been made both west of Hamadan and towards Ispahan, Kashan being occupied in the latter line of attack, though in all of the spheres the resistance is rather nerveless. In their own country, too, the Russians appear to be moving with some power of intention. The huge force that report said was gathering in Bessarabia has begun to

[Continued overleaf.]



JUST BEFORE SHE WENT DOWN: THE TORPEDOED CRUISER "HERMES."

The cruiser "Hermes" was torpedoed by a German submarine in October 1914 in the Straits of Dover while she was on duty off Dunkirk. Happily, most of the officers and crew were rescued. This is the first photograph of the "Hermes" at the time of her disaster that has been permitted to appear.—[Photo. by C.N.]

WHERE TRENCH

With the arrival of
in the slush of the
recently: "We earn
some sacrifice of app



WHERE TRENCH-BOOTS ARE USEFUL. A FRENCH SOLDIER IN MUDDY CHAMPAGNE.
With the arrival of winter weather, the problem of keeping the men's feet as warm and dry as possible in the slush of the trenches has once more arisen. As regards the British troops, the "Lancet" said recently: "We earnestly hope that the puttee has really been condemned for trench use, in spite of some sacrifice of appearance. It is not worn by the French soldier, in whom the incidence of trench-



IN A CAPTURED GERMAN TRENCH IN CHAMPAGNE: A DEEP DUG-OUT.
foot has been notably less than in the British." In the House of Commons a few weeks ago, Mr. Tennant stated that during one week 770 cases of trench-foot had been reported from France and Flanders, and that rubber thigh-boots had been provided for the men actually in the trenches. The right-hand photograph was taken during a German bombardment.—[Photos. by C.N.]

engage the enemy on a great front between the Pripet Marshes and the Roumanian border. From Austria we learn that our Ally has been attacking since Christmas, and is bringing into action an enormous number of men and a powerful concentration of artillery. The Austrians protest that they are holding their own with determination, and speak of their uniform successes against hugely massed assaults in a way too consistent to be quite convincing. The Russians, on the whole, have kept quiet about this fighting, after their recognised habit; but, to back undetailed but optimistic reports from well-informed quarters, they have given us matter that shows that they are making some headway. On the Stry, near the Kovel-Sarny railway, they have crossed the river and occupied the village of Khriasi, in spite of all counter-movements. In the Milasheff region they have won ground and held on to it. On the Strypa two lines of trenches have been captured. On the Dniester, in the region of Uscieczko, the enemy has been driven back to the left bank of the river; and between the Dniester and the Roumanian frontier the Russians, if they have not taken positions, have forced their way up to the Austrian entanglements, have scrapped them, and have held on to the ground so won. The Russians are fighting with splendid tenacity: and their artillery is in great strength, and well supplied with ammunition.

In the West the most considerable activity has been shown in the Vosges. Here there has been violent artillery and infantry fighting, the success going steadily to the French. Our Allies now appear to hold the complete mastery of the Hartmannsweilerkopf, and they are pushing their success in the neighbourhood of the Hirschstein still further afield. The trenches held by the enemy between the summit of

the latter height and the Rehlfelsen have been resolutely attacked, and the French have mastered work after work, and have augmented their total of men captured by hundreds at a time. The Germans have assaulted the lines gained with great energy, but have made no impression. Their losses have been grave, and their position here grows appreciably more difficult. The work on the British front has been almost entirely with the artillery and the aviators of both sides; there have been several small and brisk attacks, but nothing of major importance. The Anglo-French front at Salonika remains in a state of hiatus also. The enemy has yet to move. Some hostile aeroplanes have appeared over our lines, and that may, or may not, be the prelude to advance.

In connection with the Italian expedition in Albania an Austrian flotilla made a descent on Durazzo, and were attacked in the middle of an innocuous bombardment by Italian and Allied ships. During the action the Austrian destroyers *Triglav* and *Lika* were sunk (the Austrians say by mines), and the flotilla driven off. The loss cannot be at all pleasant to the enemy, for both vessels were of late pattern, built between 1911-13. Previous to this action the French submarine *Monge* was sunk by an enemy cruiser off Cattaro, most of the crew being taken off. A more grave naval loss to us is that of the *Natal*, an armoured cruiser of the pre-Dreadnought construction built in 1907. She was blown up in harbour as the result of an internal explosion, and, of her complement of 700, 300 men are missing. Added to this disaster is that of the P. and O. liner *Persia*, torpedoed off Crete. It is feared that the loss of life on this unarmed ship carrying mails and passengers to India is heavy. Its loss, as might be expected, has no logical military meaning.

W DOUGLAS NEWTON.

LONDON: JAN. 3, 1916.



RUSSIA'S NEWLY OPENED ICE-FREE PORT WITHIN THE ARCTIC CIRCLE: MAP SHOWING ALEXANDROVSK AND KOLA: AND THE MURMAN RAILWAY ROUTE TO PETROGRAD.

It will now be possible for munitions and supplies of all kinds to reach Russia by sea all the year round and be quickly transported by the new Murman railway, built within a twelvemonth, directly to Petrograd. Alexandrovsk, a Russian naval station on the west side of Kola Fiord (which does not freeze in winter) will eventually become the terminus: but, to save time because of the war, until the fiord can be bridged the port for shipping and the landing-base will be at Kola, hitherto only a small fishermen's settlement.

PRODIG
The exploits of the
of the Italian Arm
writes Mr. W. T. M
the obvious route is



PRODIGES OF THE ITALIAN MILITARY ENGINEER IN MOUNTAIN WARFARE: ROADS CUT IN THE ALPS NEAR CORTINA D'AMPEZZO.

The exploits of the Alpini have only been equalled, and indeed made possible, by the wonderful work of the Italian Army's engineers. "Whenever the situation demands the occupation of a summit," writes Mr. W. T. Massey, "the engineer comes in and cuts a road for mule and muleteer. Sometimes the obvious route is denied him because it faces the enemy, and he has to choose a line the difficulties

of which would appal anyone not endowed with the optimism of the Italian military engineer. . . . In one place . . . the miles of the zig-zag road were cut in two months, and it is so banked that it looks as if it would last for ever. . . . These newly cut roads abound." The road shown in the photograph is on the Tofane, and reaches a height of nearly 11,000 feet.—[Photo. by Brocherel.]

GENERAL SMITH - DORRIEN'S NEW COMMAND: EAST AFRICA—THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN FRONTIER.

SINCE the commencement of hostilities the defence of the long frontier extending from Sumbu on Lake Tanganyika in the west to the Northern Rhodesia-Nyasaland border in the east, about 200 miles, has been carried out by a battalion of Belgian troops from the Congo and the Northern Rhodesia Police, the combined forces being under the able command of Colonel F. A. Hodson, Commandant of the latter force. Both are native corps officered by Europeans. (The term "police" as applied to the Northern Rhodesia Police is extremely misleading. This corps is really a native regiment, armed with 303 rifles and modern machine-guns, and trained according to the latest Infantry Training Manual.)

From the beginning the Germans have held a great advantage in that they have completely commanded Lake Tanganyika with a fleet of four armed steamers; and by transporting troops from Tabora to Ujiji by rail, thence by steamer to Bismarckburg, they have been able to place their forces on our border with ease and rapidity. Thus the greatest vigilance was required of our outposts and patrols to guard against surprise attacks.

The Germans first assumed the offensive on Sept. 5, 1914, when a small force crossed the frontier and attacked Abercorn, at that time garrisoned by only one officer and thirty native troops with one machine-gun, and a few civilians. This little force established themselves in the gaol, a strong brick building with walls three feet in thickness and bearing a slight resemblance to an Indian hill fort. The enemy took up position on a hill 1,400 yards distant from the gaol, and were driven off by Maxim and rifle fire with no loss to our troops. Five days later they returned, bringing with them a field-gun. Meanwhile, Abercorn garrison had been reinforced by "A" Company of the Northern Rhodesia Police, which had marched from Kasama, a distance of 100 miles, in 63 hours. (As this company had



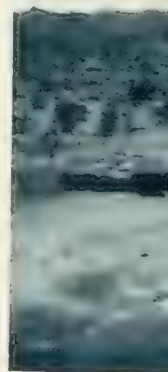
FIGHTING THE GERMANS IN EAST AFRICA, BETWEEN LAKES TANGANYIKA AND NYASA:
NATIVE SERGEANTS OF THE NORTHERN RHODESIA POLICE.
Some of these men have seen service in Somaliland. Though called Police, they are really soldiers, armed with 303 rifles, and trained on the latest Army system.

just completed a 400-mile march from Broken Hill to Kasama, this forced march was an excellent performance.) Luckily, the enemy field-gun fired black powder ammunition, and as its position was only 1,400 yards from ours the gunners were given a warm time by our Maxim and rifle-fire. No attempt was made to drive home the attack, and the enemy retired to their own territory that night.

On Nov. 18, 1914, the enemy invaded our shores by means of two of their steamers, and landed a force at Kituta, on Lake Tanganyika, fifteen miles west by north of Abercorn. After doing considerable damage to the property of the African Lakes Corporation, they re-embarked and sailed westward just in time to avoid an encounter with a party of our troops sent out from Abercorn. Two days later the enemy landed at Kasakalawe, on Lake Tanganyika, some twenty miles to the west of Kituta. A combined force of Belgian troops and Northern Rhodesia Police attacked this party; but, owing to gun-fire from the steamers, they were obliged to fall back and await reinforcements from Abercorn. Unfortunately, in spite of a forced march through difficult country, under a burning sun, our reinforcements arrived just in time to see the German steamers go back to Bismarckburg. (Although the German steamers have frequently been seen off our shores between Kituta and Sumbu, these are the only occasions on which they have attempted to land troops.)

So far, matters in the east had been quiet; but on Dec. 6, 1914, an enemy force, with three machine-guns and one quick-firer field-gun, attacked Fife from a ridge 2,000 yards distant from our fort. This attack lasted five hours, and, in spite of very accurate shooting on the part of the Germans, our only casualty was one native policeman killed by a shell; had it not been that our trenches were cleverly constructed, our losses would have been fairly heavy. As at Abercorn, the attackers did not display any keenness to come to close quarters with the defenders. On the night of Dec. 27 the enemy again attacked Fife at ten o'clock. Lieutenant Cussans and Second Lieutenant

(Continued on Page 14.)



GEN
It was announced re
expedition being sent
able leadership during
No. 1, taken from a t



GENERAL SIR HORACE SMITH-DORRIEN'S NEW COMMAND: SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE CAMPAIGN IN EAST AFRICA.

It was announced recently in reply to a question in Parliament that the supreme command of the expedition being sent to East Africa would be in the hands of General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, whose able leadership during the retreat from Mons was so highly praised by Sir John French. Photograph No. 1, taken from a train on the Uganda Railway, shows a blockhouse in East Africa. In Nos. 2 and 3

native scouts are seen entraining on the same line. No. 4 shows the locomotive and a truck of an armoured train. The train is fitted with Maxims and a searchlight. A man of the East African Mounted Rifles wrote recently in a letter: "War as waged out here is not the hell that war in the European area is; but it is nasty cold-blooded business."



GENERAL SMITH-DORRIEN'S NEW COMMAND: A LOOK-OUT IN EAST AFRICA.

As mentioned on another page of this Number, in connection with other photographs from the same source as the above, it was recently announced that General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien had been appointed to command a new expedition against German East Africa. The above photograph, which was taken "somewhere" in British East Africa, shows a look-out established in a tree close to a railway station.



WITH UNEXPLODED GERMAN SHELLS: N.C.O.'S OF THE NORTHERN RHODESIA POLICE.
The Northern Rhodesia Police are co-operating with a Belgian battalion of native troops, both officered by Europeans, on the southern frontier of German East Africa. The N.R. Police are armed with '303 rifles and machine-guns, and trained according to the Infantry Training Manual. We show Colour-Sergeant Ramboundoma and Sergeant Drill-Instructor Gwiranipakamwa.

UNDER SIR

Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien along a front of from various points them border Germany.



UNDER SIR H. SMITH-DORRIEN, AGAINST GERMAN EAST AFRICA : NORTHERN RHODESIA POLICE IN ACTION ON THE SHORE OF LAKE TANGANYIKA.

Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien's command against German East Africa makes him responsible for operations along a front of some 1800 miles, the extent of the land frontiers of the enemy colony open to attack from various points. British East Africa, the Belgian Congo colony, and Northern Rhodesia between them border German East Africa on two and a-half sides. Half the southern German frontier borders

Portuguese East Africa. The entire eastern side of the German colony is, of course, open to oversea attack. Our photograph shows a party of the Northern Rhodesia Police, who are trained as a military force, awaiting one of the enemy's attacks in that quarter and on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, where sharp fighting has been going on intermittently ever since the war began.

Continued from Page 13.

Smith, with half a company of Northern Rhodesia Police, made a sortie and charged the enemy, who broke and fled in the darkness. In this charge Second Lieutenant Smith was dangerously wounded, but has since recovered. Between January and the end of May our patrols had several encounters with enemy raiding parties. On April 24, a reconnaissance under Lieutenants Burton and Daffarn was ambushed whilst operating in very difficult country, and the latter was killed. The loss of this gallant officer was very keenly felt, as, besides being a soldier of exceptional merit, he was an excellent comrade. Lieutenant Burton and Surgeon-Captain Harold displayed the greatest coolness and courage, and between them they carried the body of their dead comrade for a considerable distance exposed to heavy fire. On May 21, Sous-Officier Veruscheren, of the Belgian troops, was killed in a skirmish with the enemy on the Samfu River, near Abercorn. This plucky Belgian, after being twice wounded, continued to take an active part in the firing-line until struck down by a third bullet, which passed through his heart. (As in Europe, the Belgians have proved themselves to be excellent fighters and the very best of comrades.)

The first offensive movement of a serious nature was an attack by a strong force of the enemy on our position on the Saisi River, about thirty miles east by south of Abercorn, on June 28. Colonel Hodson happened to be visiting Saisi at the time, and skilfully directed the movements of the combined Belgian and Northern Rhodesia forces who formed the garrison. Under cover of a thick mist, the enemy attacked from three directions at 7 a.m., and continued until late in the evening, when they retired, abandoning thousands of rounds of ammunition, rifles, revolvers, and equipment. Their losses were seventeen Europeans killed and many wounded, and a large number of native soldiers killed and wounded. Our losses, considering the volume of the enemy fire, were very light. The honour of stemming the main enemy attack fell to Lieutenant Dickinson, of the Northern Rhodesia Police, who, throughout the entire day, with a

handful of native troops, held in check a strong force of Europeans and natives. (A full account of this engagement appeared in the *Bulawayo Chronicle* of Aug. 4.)

The next effort on the part of the enemy was a second attack on our Saisi position by a much stronger force, with two 77-mm. guns and a number of machine-guns, which lasted from July 23 to Aug. 3. In spite of firing 216 shells, the attackers did very little damage. Meanwhile, Colonel Hodson had despatched a combined force of Belgian troops and Northern Rhodesia Police, under Major De Koninck, Commandant of the Belgian forces, to assist the Saisi garrison by attacking the enemy in rear.

This force engaged a strong body of the enemy to the south of the Saisi position on July 29. A hot fight ensued, in which, owing to the preponderance of enemy Europeans, our troops were obliged to give ground. After falling back gradually for about two miles a suitable position was reached from which the enemy advance was effectively checked, and the Belgian field-gun and machine-guns inflicted considerable loss amongst the enemy Europeans. Fighting continued until it was dark; then Major De Koninck skilfully withdrew his force, which had almost run out of ammunition. Our casualties were nine Belgian native soldiers and one native policeman killed, and several Belgians missing and wounded. The enemy casualties were much heavier than ours. Although Major De Koninck's force was not strong enough to drive



CO-OPERATING WITH THE NORTHERN RHODESIA POLICE IN EAST AFRICA: A BELGIAN FIELD-GUN IN ACTION.

The Belgian battalion from the Congo co-operating with the British forces on the south-western border of German East Africa is likewise composed of native soldiers commanded by Belgian officers.

off an enemy so superior in numbers as far as Europeans were concerned, this fight did much to expedite the departure of the besiegers from Saisi.

It would not be fitting to conclude this article without paying a tribute to Colonel H. M. Edwards, C.B., M.V.O., Commandant-General of the Southern and Northern Rhodesia forces, who, from his far distant headquarters in Salisbury, in spite of primitive means of communication, has kept in touch with the operations on the frontier; and by his advice and encouragement has done much to hearten both the Belgian and British officers there.

The Indian Army
the British Army
record, the Indian
borne their part



INDIA IN EAST AFRICA: SCOUTING IN REED SWAMPS.

The Indian Army is doing magnificent work in the War in practically every field of operations where the British Army is engaged. In France, as it is common knowledge, and as the King has placed on record, the Indian Army Corps has done splendid service. In the Dardanelles Indian troops have finely borne their part in that most arduous of campaigns. In Egypt they had a full share in defeating the

INDIA IN EAST AFRICA: HACKING THROUGH REED SWAMPS.

Turks on the occasion of Djemal Pasha's futile attempt to cross the Suez Canal at the beginning of the past year. In Mesopotamia they have been, and are still, in the thick of the fighting. In East Africa (where the above photographs show some of the physical difficulties of the country) an Indian contingent has been serving since early in the war.

Little Lives of Great Men.

LL—GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD MURRAY.

THE promotion of Lieut.-General Sir William Robertson to be Chief of the Imperial General Staff has set free Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Murray for an important command in the field. Sir Archibald has been absent from the actual theatre of operations since January last year, when he resigned, for reasons of health, the post of Chief of the Staff to Viscount French. In February he took up the duties of Deputy-Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and in July he succeeded Sir J. W. Murray as Chief. Now he succeeds Sir Charles Monro, who was appointed to the command of the Forces in Gallipoli last October. In the earlier days, General Murray did admirable service with the Expeditionary Force. He it was who planned the magnificent feat of transport which effected the rapid shifting of the British force from the Aisne to Ypres. The movement began on October 3, 1914, and continued until the 19th. Gough's 2nd Cavalry Division went first, and was followed by the three infantry corps, according to their positions, from left to right. Part moved round Paris on the suburban loop line, the majority by Amiens and Abbéville, the 1st Corps detraining last at St. Omer. The late Commander-in-Chief has put it on record how General Murray "worked day and night, unceasingly, with the utmost skill, self-sacrifice, and devotion." Born fifty-five years ago, General Murray has seen much service, and has held many important military appointments, both in peace and war, and he ranks among the most distinguished of the British



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD MURRAY, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.,
C.V.O., D.S.O.

Photograph by Swaine.

Generals of to-day. His name first became known to the public during the South African War, in which he commanded a battalion. He went through the siege of Ladysmith, and was badly wounded. On his recovery and return home, he filled with success a number of Staff appointments, and in 1905 he became Director of Military Training at the War Office. In this capacity he was in close touch with Sir John French, and was that great leader's right-hand in the direction of Army Manœuvres. Sir Archibald held this post until 1912, when he was appointed Inspector of Infantry, a position which gave him the closest acquaintance with the state and the needs of that arm of the Service in the years just preceding the war. This struggle has been called an artilleryman's affair, and so, to a great extent, it must be, but in the recent recruiting campaign it was made abundantly clear by the authorities that the need for infantrymen is paramount; and it is therefore satisfactory that a high command in the field should go to an officer who is so specially fitted by experience and training for infantry work. Sir Archibald has also had first-hand knowledge of Divisional work. On relinquishing his Inspectorship of Infantry in January 1914, he took command of the 2nd Division at Aldershot. This post he was to hold only for eight months. With the call to active service in August 1914, Sir John French appointed his former colleague Chief of Staff. In this he was succeeded by Sir William Robertson, who now succeeds General Murray at Whitehall, on the recall of the latter to the field.

ABOARD

The "Goliath" telegram "from boat-destroyer disclosed that



ABOARD THE TURKISH DESTROYER WHICH TORPEDOED THE "GOLIATH": THE GERMAN OFFICER IN COMMAND IN THE FEZ OF THE TURKISH NAVY.

The "Goliath" was torpedoed at the Dardanelles on the night of May 12 last, and two days later a telegram "from Turkish headquarters," circulated by wireless from Berlin, named the successful torpedo-boat-destroyer as the "Muavenet-i-Millet," a 35-knot vessel built for Turkey in Germany. It was not disclosed that the vessel had had a German officer in charge and a German crew. In the above photo-

graph from a German paper, the fez-capped officer in the centre in front, seen wearing the Iron Cross awarded him for the affair, is Captain-Lieut. Firlé (marked X), the German in command. Next on the right is the Turkish nominal Captain. The German sailor who fired the first torpedo is shown second from the left in the photograph. He also is wearing the Iron Cross.



THE PLAYGROUND OF EUROPE SURROUNDED BY NATIONS AT WAR: SWISS MACHINE-GUN CARRIERS ON SKI AMID ALPINE SNOWS.

Since Italy entered the war, Switzerland has been surrounded on all sides by belligerent nations, and she has consequently had to make special arrangements with their Governments regarding the import from other neutral countries of the supplies which she needs. From the beginning of the war, Switzerland has observed a strict neutrality. At the same time, as a precautionary measure, she mobilised her Army at the very commencement, completing the mobilisation, it is said, before either Germany or France had finished theirs. In the first week of August 1914, Switzerland was able, under her system of military service, to post on her frontiers over a quarter of a million men. All six divisions of the Swiss Army were at first mobilised, but by June last, only three of these—the 2nd, 4th, and 6th—

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remained under arms.
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and Neuchatel; the s
formed entirely of Ger



ON THE SWISS-ITALIAN FRONTIER BETWEEN VALAIS AND THE VAL FORMAZZA: A SWISS OUTPOST ON THE PIZZO GALLINA.

Continued. remained under arms. Each of the six divisions can expand into a separate army corps. The first, which consists entirely of French-speaking Swiss, is drawn from the Cantons of Geneva, Valais, Vaud, and Neuchatel; the second from Fribourg, Neuchatel, and the Jura. The third, fourth, and fifth are formed entirely of German-speaking Swiss from the northern cantons, while the sixth is recruited among

Italians and Romanches in the Tessin, the Grisons, and St. Gall. The right-hand photograph above was taken on the Pizzo Gallina, at a height of nearly 10,000 feet. It shows an outpost of Swiss officers near the frontier between the eastern end of the Canton of Valais and the wedge of Italian territory that runs northward up the Val Formazza.—[Photos. by Brocherel.]



SWITZERLAND'S NATURAL RAMPARTS: ON THE RITZHORN, LOOKING TOWARDS THE BLINDENHORN—SWISS OFFICERS ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER.

The Swiss Army contains a total of about half a million men, or one-eighth of the whole population. The striking force consists of nearly 300,000, divided into the Élite (men between 20 and 32), numbering 117,530; the Landwehr (ages from 33 to 40), numbering 108,911; and the Landsturm (from 40 to 48), numbering about 68,000. The remainder of the Army is made up of the various supplementary services, numbering about 205,000 men, between the ages of 20 and 48, who for sundry reasons are not fitted for duty in the fighting line. Every man goes through a recruit's course in his first year—65 days for infantry, 90 for cavalry, and 75 for artillery. The Élite do seven other annual trainings of 11 days each, or 14 in the artillery, before passing into the Landwehr, which has 11 days' training every 4 years.

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Continued.] SPOR
The Landsturm is only
lines. The infantry, w
field artillery is armed
and the heavy artillery



Continued.

SPORT THAT SOMETIMES BECOMES EARNEST IN WAR: SWISS SOLDIERS ROLLING A HUGE SNOW-BALL DOWN A MOUNTAIN SLOPE.
The Landsturm is only called up in time of war. The Swiss Army is organised on thoroughly modern lines. The infantry, which forms the principal arm, is divided into field and mountain infantry. The field artillery is armed with 75-mm. guns and 120-mm. howitzers; the mountain artillery, with 75's; and the heavy artillery, with 120's. The cavalry consists of Guides (brigaded with the divisions) and

Dragoons (forming independent divisions). Regarding the right-hand photograph above, it may be noted that the hurling of stones and rocks down the mountains has on several occasions been practised by the Austrians in the present campaign. An Italian *communiqué* of Christmas Day, mentioning one, said: "The enemy threw down heavy masses of rock on the village of Loppio."—[Photos. by Drexler.]



ARTILLERY OFFICERS DIRECTING LONG-RANGE FIRE BY USING OBSERVATION-LADDERS: A GERMAN BATTLE-SKETCH FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Specially devised for use on campaign in a flat country, for directing long-range artillery fire or to obtain a wide-reaching view across a stretch of level ground and enable an observer to see over intervening obstacles of small elevation, observation-ladders are in constant employment in all the armies in the war. The parts are constructed to telescope compactly for conveyance on wagons which accompany the artillery-train and position and heavy batteries in action. Our illustration, reproduced from a German paper, shows two being used by German artillery observers during a battle in front of the Russian Drinsk position. At the height above the ground at which the observers are posted they are able to check the accuracy of the shots as they fall, and control the firing of the batteries.

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A HOMELY TRAGEDY AMIDST THE WAR: A GALICIAN PEASANT WITH HIS CHILDREN TAKING THE MOTHER'S REMAINS TO THE GRAVE.

Very pathetic is this little wayside scene, in a war-desolated neighbourhood near a Galician village, on which the German artist, whose sketch in a Leipzig newspaper is reproduced above, chanced one day, while wandering in the track of the war. A poor Galician peasant father is seen with his two small children mournfully conveying, without neighbour or relative to accompany them, the remains of the

dead mother for burial. The poor ramshackle country cart with its single draught-ox, probably all the poor man was able to procure, the bare coffin, with the motherless little girl being carried on it, while her little brother walks behind with, on his shoulder, the spade that the father will use to dig the grave—all make up a strangely touching and pitiful domestic picture.



THE SINKING OF THE HOSPITAL-SHIP "ANGLIA" RECORDED BY THE CAMERA: A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DISASTER IN THE CHANNEL

This remarkable photograph of the sinking of the "Anglia," which took place on November 17, has only just come to hand. It may be recalled that the disaster was officially announced the same evening as follows: "The War Office reports that the Hospital-Ship 'Anglia' struck a mine in the Channel to-day and sank. The total number on board was 385. The number of lives lost was stated to be 85. The 'Anglia' had shortly before brought the King after his accident in France to England. Great heroism was shown by the crew in saving the 'Anglia's' stern when it was sinking."



GRAPH OF THE DISASTER IN THE CHANNEL TO THE BRITISH RED-CROSS VESSEL WHICH HAD BROUGHT THE KING HOME FROM FRANCE.

was officially announced that the King had been killed. The King after his accident in France, and his Majesty, on hearing the news, at once sent a message of sympathy. At the time of the disaster the ship was making another voyage from France to England. Great heroism was shown by the nurses in charge of the wounded on board, and by all who took part in the work of rescue. One of the rescuing ships passed under the "Anglia's" stern when it was lifted high out of the water, thus enabling some forty men to jump to safety.—[Photograph Supplied by C.N.]



GERMAN "PUNCH AND JUDY" HUMOUR: MICHAEL (GERMANY) AND THE ALLIES; AND THE DEVIL AND A FRENCHMAN.

There is a certain childish crudity, strongly reinforced by spite, about the Germans' sense of humour, which is very evident in the use which they are making of the peripatetic puppet-show of Punch-and-Judy style to illustrate their detestation of and profound contempt for England and the Allies in general. They can at least claim antiquity for this form of propaganda, for many centuries have passed since

puppets were in a sense the drama of the people and were manipulated with such skill that it might be said of them as of the early pantomimists: "Their very nod speaks, their hands talk, and their fingers have a voice." The puppets of German origin which we illustrate are unintentionally too ridiculous, their clumsy extravagance attempting to ridicule, in their own way, foes which a chivalrous nation

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would at least have first, a Teutonic Michael, India and the Colonies, French soldier as his



Continued.]

GERMAN "PUNCH AND JUDY" HUMOUR: A SCOT—WITH MONEY-BAG—AND A RUSSIAN; AND THE "LATIN SISTERS." would at least have learned to respect. Our illustrations, which are from a German paper, show, first, a Teutonic Michael as victor, triumphing over fallen foes representing Great Britain, France, India and the Colonies, and Russia. The second satire is of the Devil (doubtless German!) with a French soldier as his prey. The third is, for a German, a little more subtle, but the gibe, particularly

with regard to Russia being bribed by vodka, is long out of date. The Scot has a money-bag supposed to typify our chief share in the war! The fourth picture is a caricature of Italy and France, called "the Latin Sisters," which kills itself by its own violence. It may, indeed, be said of the whole batch, that exaggeration robs the intended satire of its sting and so defeats its own end.



HOW SHIPPING IS SAFEGUARDED BY THE NAVY AGAINST ATTACKS BY GERMAN "U" BOATS: A PATROL-VESSEL ESCORTS A TROOP-SHIP AND SIGNALLING
 Every means that naval experience and prudence can suggest is employed to ensure, as far as possible, the safety of merchant-ships and of all other craft against the attacks of enemy submarines exists of their proximity. "In order to
 One that is in everyday use wherever any British patrol-vessels are on duty is shown in the illustration above. According to a paragraph in the printed Admiralty official instructions for ships, viz. :—B Flag International Code over
 in general during the War, as a warning to vessels navigating dangerous waters, a special signal is displayed whenever there is cause to suspect the proximity of "U" boats, or actual knowledge of transports, is seen flying the warning-



SEL ESCORTING A TROOP-SHIP AND SIGNALLING TO A PASSING OUTWARD-BOUND STEAMER—"ENEMY SUBMARINES IN THE VICINITY."

enemy submarine exists of their proximity. "In order to warn merchant-vessels and others," runs the notice in question, "that enemy submarines are known to be in the vicinity, the following signal may be used, viz.:—B Flag International Code over a ball hoisted where best seen indicates 'Enemy Submarine in the vicinity.'" The torpedo-boat on patrol duty, shown above escorting one of our British transports, is seen flying the warning-signal at her mast-head for the information of the cargo-steamer which is passing. Her gun is manned ready to shoot at sight.—[Drawn by Charles Fears.]



TO SCARIFY THE ENEMY'S PATH: A ROAD-DESTROYING MACHINE USED BY THE RUSSIANS DURING THEIR POLISH RETREAT.

The unusual completeness with which the Russians laid waste the country in rear during their great retreat across Poland, and took extraordinary measures to impede the advance of the enemy, greatly disconcerted the German advanced-guard troops in following, as has been told in letters found on German prisoners, and published at Petrograd. Everything that would burn was set fire to; everything transportable that might be useful to the Germans was carried off. In addition to blowing up the bridges behind them and blocking forest paths with felled trees, the Russian rear-guard broke up and rendered impassable every main road by means of specially constructed machines. One of these, which fell into the hands of the Germans, is shown above—in a photograph from a German paper.



THE STRICT

One can imagine the looking at this picture, in the German paper watch-fire of one of the



THE STRICTLY PICTORIAL DARING OF GERMAN "U" BOATS! "A SUBMARINE'S CREW KEEPING CHRISTMAS NIGHT ON AN ENEMY COAST"!

One can imagine the thrill of admiration and pride with which family circles in Germany have been looking at this picture, which, reproduced very artistically in colour, formed a special Christmas illustration in the German paper from which it is here taken for our readers, in turn, to see. "The Christmas watch-fire of one of the German 'U' boats on the beach of an enemy country" is the artist's descriptive

title, and, to make the most of the subject, he has given the scene a background of dark rock which might well answer for some out-of-the-way Cornish or West of Scotland cove! If German submarines were half as successful as the German artists who draw pictures of their doings are imaginative, we should be in a bad way! Happily, the exact reverse is the case.



OUR NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN FRANCE: SIR DOUGLAS HAIG TAKING LEAVE OF GENERAL JOFFRE AFTER AN INTERVIEW.

Sir Douglas Haig is seen in the illustration above taking leave of the Generalissimo of all the Armies on the Western front, General Joffre, outside the French Headquarters after a recent interview. Sir Douglas Haig's appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force in France and Flanders would appear to be extremely popular with the Army of our Ally. Sir John French's

successor has not only impressed the French higher command with his exceptional fitness for the post, but among all ranks the brilliant leadership he has repeatedly displayed in action and his personality have gained for him a host of admirers and friends everywhere. "Legs of steel," it is related, is the somewhat curious sobriquet that the French soldier has for Sir Douglas. (Photo. by Alpe.)

WHILE
Random shooting at high
and now and again from the
the Asiatic side of the Na
"Anzac" zone. Knowing



WHILE SUVLA AND "ANZAC" WERE STILL HELD: A "MORNING HATE" SHELLING FROM THE ENEMY IN THE NARROWS.

Random shooting at high angles across the intervening hills from Turkish war-ships in the Narrows, and now and again from the "Goeben," it was believed, as well as shells from Turkish batteries on the Asiatic side of the Narrows, was a regular incident of the British occupation of Suvla and the "Anzac" zone. Knowing from the map, and their airmen's reports, the whereabouts of the landing-

places, beach hospitals, and stores depots in the vicinity, blindfold firing on the chance of a shell hitting somewhere was not necessarily wasting ammunition. Our photograph shows shells dropping in the sea off one of the beaches, very close, as it happened, to a boat-load of wounded going off to a hospital-ship. The "Morning Hate" was not gratified on this occasion, at all events.



FROM FRANCE TO "NEW FIELDS OF ACTION": A PUNJABI SOLDIER.

"You leave France with a just pride in honourable deeds already achieved and with my assured confidence that your proved valour and experience will contribute to further victories in the new fields of action to which you go." The above stirring words are from the message from the King-Emperor to the Indian Army Corps in France, delivered, before their departure, by the Prince of Wales on behalf of



FROM FRANCE TO "NEW FIELDS OF ACTION": A SERGEANT OF SIKHS.

his Majesty. Our illustrations on this page and on that adjoining show characteristic types of Punjab and Sikh soldiers of the Indian Contingent in France. Worthy comrades of the other Indian soldiers who served with them at the front, and were equally distinguished on various occasions, Gurkhas, Dogras, Punjabi Mussulmans, Jats, Rajputs, Pathans, and others, there is nothing invidious in parti-

[Continued opposite.]

Continued.] FROM FRANCE
ularising the men of one
several battalions separately
are made up of companies
Their loyalty matches their



Continued. FROM FRANCE TO "NEW FIELDS OF ACTION": A TYPICAL SIKH VETERAN.
 ularising the men of one race. The Sikhs constitute about a third of the Indian Army. They form several battalions separately and supply Sikh companies to most infantry "class-company" corps which are made up of companies of mixed races; also squadrons to each of the Indian cavalry regiments. Their loyalty matches their fighting prowess. They have fought for the British *raj* in half a hundred

FROM FRANCE TO "NEW FIELDS OF ACTION": A SIKH SOLDIER.
 campaigns; in the Indian Mutiny, in China, Burma, Afghanistan, Egypt, Somaliland, Tibet. The Sikhs have a religion apart and are neither Hindus nor Mohammedans. They have their home in the Punjab with the Punjabi Mussulmans, no less good soldiers, who are spread over the country and are descendants of the early inhabitants of the Punjab.

HOW IT WORKS: LI.—SIGHTING-DEVICES FOR AIRCRAFT BOMBS.

THE comparatively limited number of missiles carried by aircraft, and the impossibility of replenishing the supply without coming to earth, make accuracy of aim of high importance, and numerous devices have been invented to assist the airman. One such device (Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4), to be fixed in the floor of an aeroplane fuselage (as in Fig. 2), consists of a circular ring or frame (A—Fig. 4) which supports a smaller ring (B) on a circular ring or frame (C C), the ring (B) in its turn carrying a still smaller gimbal or trunnions (E E) at right angles to the gimbals (C C). A telescope ring (D) in gimbals (E E) between two cross-bars (G G) (F) is mounted at the centre of the ring (D) between two cross-bars (G G) which support a pair of graduated quadrants (seen in Fig. 3). Two straps or slings (K K—seen in Fig. 3) hang below the frames and hold the two bombs (L L), the outer end of the slings being hooked to pegs attached to the armature of two electric magnets.

Some time before the target comes within range, the telescope is set at an angle of 45 degrees (A in Fig. 1). The observer, seeing his object

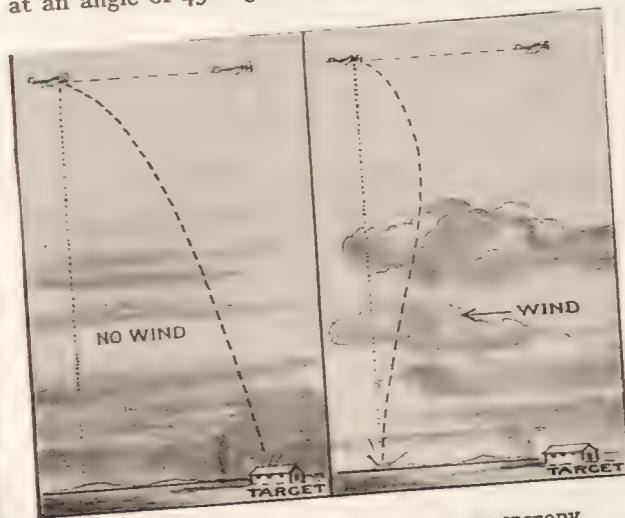


FIG. 6.—THE EFFECT OF WIND ON TRAJECTORY.

In the left-hand diagram the conditions are those in Fig. 1. The aviator, moving at forty miles an hour at an altitude of 1000 feet, has advanced 470 feet when his bomb strikes the target. With an adverse wind (as in the right-hand diagram) to hit his mark the airman would require a similar advance, so as to be directly over his target on letting go his bomb. In the right-hand diagram the airman, having failed to allow for the adverse wind, has missed the target.

his telescope (E—Fig. 1) so as to hit the target on which the telescope bears when he drops his bomb.

The telescope having been fixed at the required angle, the airman flies directly towards the target (F—Fig. 1), and the observer, watching through the instrument, presses a switch button as the target appears in the line of sight (G—Fig. 1), which withdraws one of the pegs and releases its bomb.

In another contrivance (Fig. 5) a vertical cylinder (A—Fig. 5) built into the aeroplane accommodates the bomb (B), which has a hooked tail (C—Fig. 5: detail) by which it hangs on the shaft (D—Fig. 5). A partial revolution of the shaft (D) lets the hook slip over and releases the bomb. The shaft (D) passes forward along the centre line of the machine between pilot and observer, and is geared by bevel pinions to a cross shaft (E) in front of the observer which has, mounted on it, a lever (F) fixed to a quadrant (G). It also carries a telescope (H), fixed to a quadrant (K), but free to revolve on the shaft (E). The speed of the quadrants (G and K) are coupled by a link (L). The speed of the machine and its altitude being known, the telescope quadrant (K) is engaged by the lever quadrant (G), so that the tooth in the shaft (D) is at such an angle with the horizontal that the bomb will fall on the spot at which the instrument points. Approaching the target, the observer keeps it within the field of the instrument by steadily pulling towards himself the lever (F), and with it the forward end of the telescope, until the required angle is attained. Now the shaft (D) becomes engaged by the lever (F), and the continued movement of F revolves shaft D and releases the bomb.

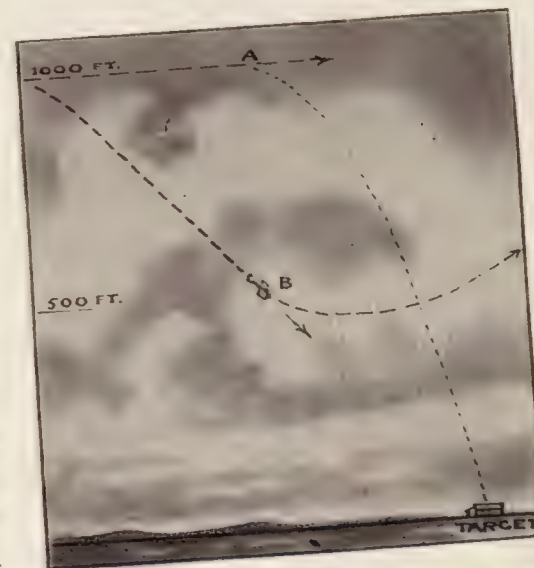


FIG. 7.—MAKING A DIVE TOWARDS THE TARGET. Leaving out wind-pressure, A would be the airman's point of release to hit the target, while going forty miles an hour. If, as shown also, he preferred to nose-dive to half-altitude, B would be his effective point for letting go his bomb.

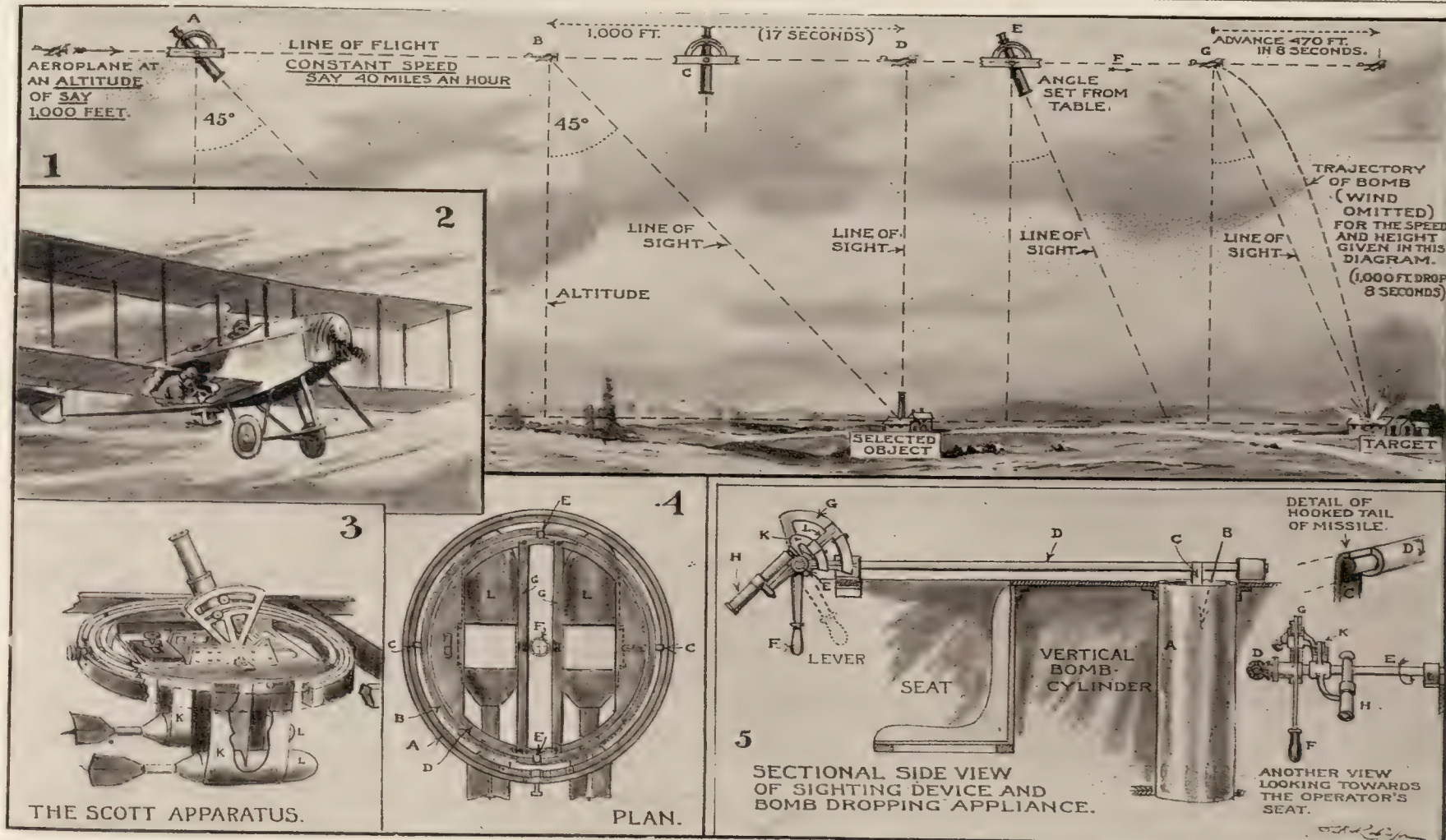
[Continued opposite.]

AEROPLANE
AN ALTITUDE
OF SAY
1,000 FEET.

1

THE SCOT

Continued.]
The observer keeps the
following the target
of vertical cylinders
observer's seat. If the



Continued.

HOW IT WORKS: LI.—AIRCRAFT-BOMB RELEASING AND SIGHTING DEVICES.

The observer keeps the target in sight throughout, and drops the bomb at the right moment by merely following the target with the telescope. A device for releasing aeroplane-bombs consists of a number of vertical cylinders each carrying a missile held by a sliding fork, released by a pedal in front of the observer's seat. If the aviator dives (Fig. 7) towards his target, accuracy of aim becomes easier, and

effective work can be done without scientific sighting-instruments; but risk from hostile fire becomes greater. The Scott Apparatus shown on this page is well known in Germany. It was fully described in a work (W. Hahn's "Für Mein Vaterland") published in Berlin in 1913. No. 5 is a German Krupp apparatus, patented in England in 1914, a short while before the war.



AN ENEMY CHRISTMAS PLATE FOR WAR-TIME : CHRIST ADMINISTERING CONSOLATION TO A DYING GERMAN SOLDIER.

The above illustration is reproduced from a coloured picture in a German paper. The artist is Professor Walther Friele. The plate is typical as showing German taste in such matters during the time of war : Christ is seen on earth, administering spiritual consolation to a dying German soldier fallen for the Fatherland. The scene is on the borders of a battlefield. In the background is to be seen, red and

luridly glowing, the blazing conflagration of houses on the battlefield ; while, nearer still, the dark forms of birds, heavy flapping vultures and ravens, which haunt such scenes of slaughter, are to be seen indistinctly as they hover over the slain. The typically "Oberammergau" features of the countenance of the Divine Consoler—the distinctly German lineaments that the artist has portrayed—will be noticed.

THE

The suggestion that all is of the British Isles is un-Christmas jollification in. It is reproduced from a



THE "PIRATES'" CHRISTMAS: A JOLLIFICATION ON BOARD A "U" BOAT—AN ENEMY (AND, DOUBTLESS, IMAGINARY) PICTURE.

The suggestion that all is going on quite satisfactorily with the German submarines in their "blockade" of the British Isles is undoubtedly intended to be conveyed, incidentally, by the above illustration of a Christmas jollification in the crew's mess-quarters on board a "U" boat while cruising submerged. It is reproduced from a German paper, published at Leipsic, which has a widespread circulation in

family circles all over Germany. By means of such pictures as these, for one thing, the German public throughout the Empire are kept ignorant of the real fate of the Tirpitz submarine campaign, and that, according to the calculations of naval writers in America, based on what is considered reliable intelligence, over seventy "U" boats, at least, have been accounted for in British waters.



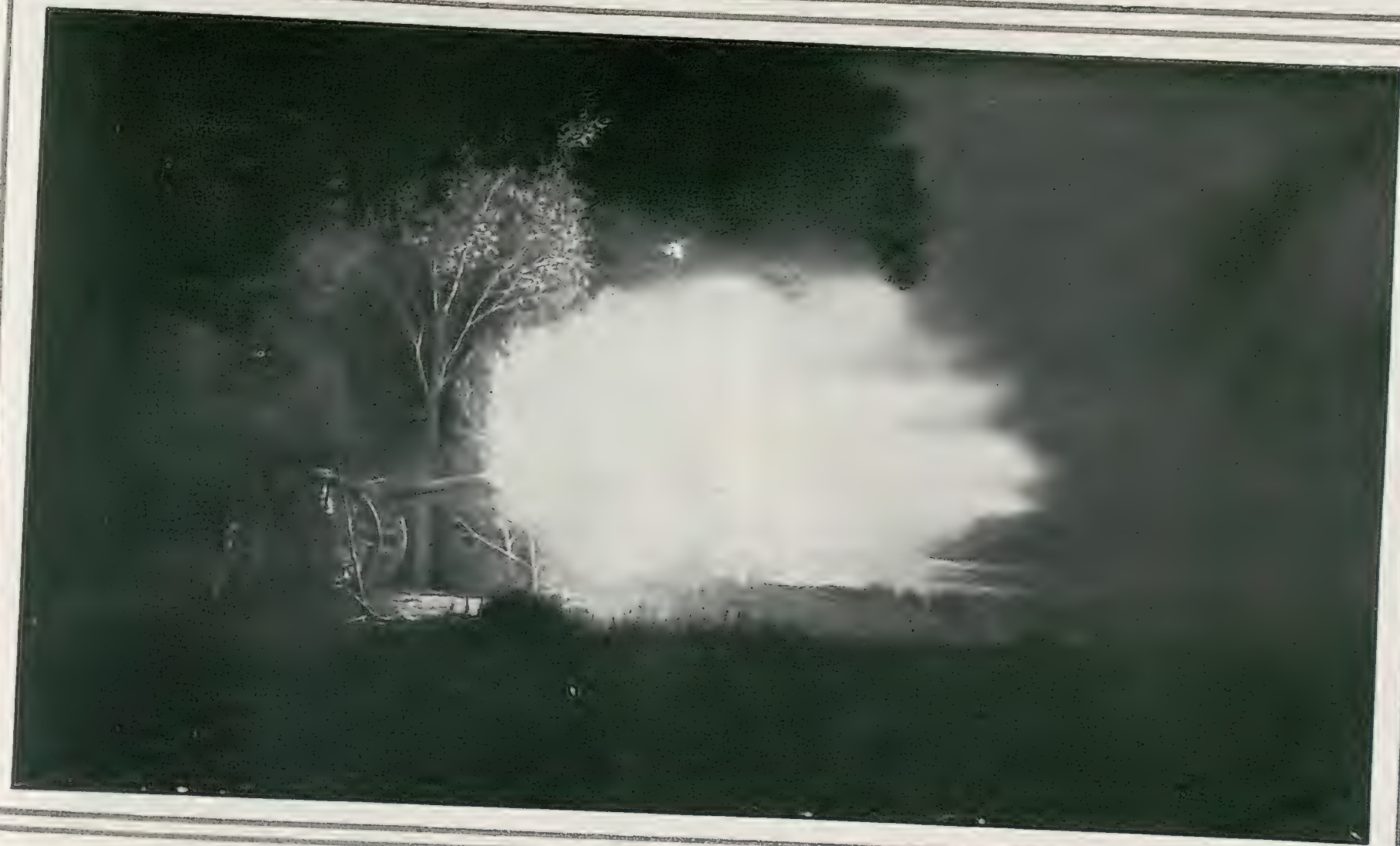
BACK TO THE TRENCHES AFTER CHRISTMAS LEAVE: SOLDIERS LEAVING VICTORIA FOR THE FRONT AFTER A BRIEF HOLIDAY AT HOME.

The tragi-comedy of life may be studied on the platform of a great station—as Frith's picture showed London many years ago—but it has been rare in our own time to witness anything so dramatic as the incidents which he crowded into a single canvas. And the platform drama of to-day is a drama of the war. This departure of soldiers from Victoria on their return to the trenches after their Christmas

leave was a scene such as London has not known until to-day. In the true British way, there was not much display of emotion: we do not wear our hearts upon our sleeves. But such scenes are part of the tremendous drama which is making this decade unique in the annals of the Empire, and memorable always for those who have witnessed them.—[Photo. by Alfieri.]

THE P

Modern war is, as a rule, forces are ensconced in attacks. At night, how continued, very often the



THE PICTURESQUE SIDE OF ARTILLERY ACTION: LIGHT-EFFECTS PRODUCED BY THE FIRING OF A FRENCH "75" AT NIGHT.

Modern war is, as a rule, more spectacular by night than by day. In the daytime, when the opposing forces are ensconced in their trenches, there is little to be seen on the surface except during infantry attacks. At night, however, when the great power of the modern searchlight enables operations to be continued, very often the sky is lit up by a display of "fireworks." As our photograph shows, the flash

of a gun fired at night in itself produces a picturesque effect. Add to this the long beams of searchlights playing over the enemy's positions, the brilliant light of star-shells, or the bursting of clouds of shrapnel. Such a scene was witnessed, for instance, during the great bombardment of the German trenches before the battle of Loos.



FRENCH CARE FOR THE SOLDIER'S HEALTH: FIELD SHOWER-BATHS ON VIEW AT A HYGIENE EXHIBITION AT THE INVALIDES.

We have illustrated from time to time the various arrangements made, both in the British Army and in those of our Allies and of the enemy, for providing the men at the front with much-needed opportunities for bathing. The conditions of trench-warfare render such provision more than ever essential, and it has been fully recognised that a plentiful supply of baths and shower-baths is a most important

item in the maintenance of the health and spirits of the men. The sanitary authorities of the French Army are particularly ingenious in devising convenient bathing facilities for their troops. The above two photographs, for example, show a cleverly contrived apparatus which enables a number of men simultaneously to enjoy a warm-water *douche* after leaving the trenches. The photographs were taken

(Continued opposite.)



(Continued.) A WARM
on the esplanade of the Invalides.
organised by the Co-ordination
left-hand photograph runs:
water) Give it him—it is his



Continued. A WARM-WATER DOUCHE THAT CAN BE ENJOYED BY MEN IN THE TRENCHES: THE SHOWER-BATHS IN WORKING ORDER.
on the esplanade of the Invalides in Paris, at an exhibition of hygiene for the soldiers at the front, organised by the Co-ordination de Secours aux Soldats. The appeal on the notice-board seen in the left-hand photograph runs: "A New Year gift dreamed of by the soldier in the trenches. Warm water! Give it him—it is his strength, his health, and his energy; it is for victory." The photograph on the right shows the method of operation. The water, after being warmed by the heating apparatus, passes through the overhead pipes, and issues downwards through sprays at intervals of a few feet. As there is room for four men in each row, a considerable number can thus obtain a shower-bath at the same time.—[Photos, by Rol.]



RECRUITING IN SOUTH AFRICA FOR THE GERMAN EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN: THE GREAT CROWD AT THE TOWN HALL, JOHANNESBURG.

The enthusiasm with which our kin beyond the seas are rallying to the cause of the Empire is proved once more by our photograph of the meeting held at Johannesburg on November 28, for enlisting recruits for our operations in German East Africa. More than eleven thousand people were present in front of the Town Hall when Mr. L. M. Hastings delivered a stirring address; and some hundreds of recruits signed on at the close of the gathering. The loyal response of our Colonies to the call of the Empire is most gratifying. Viscount Buxton, at Potchefstroom, on December 31, in reviewing reinforcements for the Overseas Brigade, referred to the appreciation of the Union, and the East African Force, of the appointment of General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien to the supreme command.—[Photo. by T. Brittain.]

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The pathos of this picture of a
out of the trench suggests ano
in the harsh and terrible surro
toll of life. The rude wooden



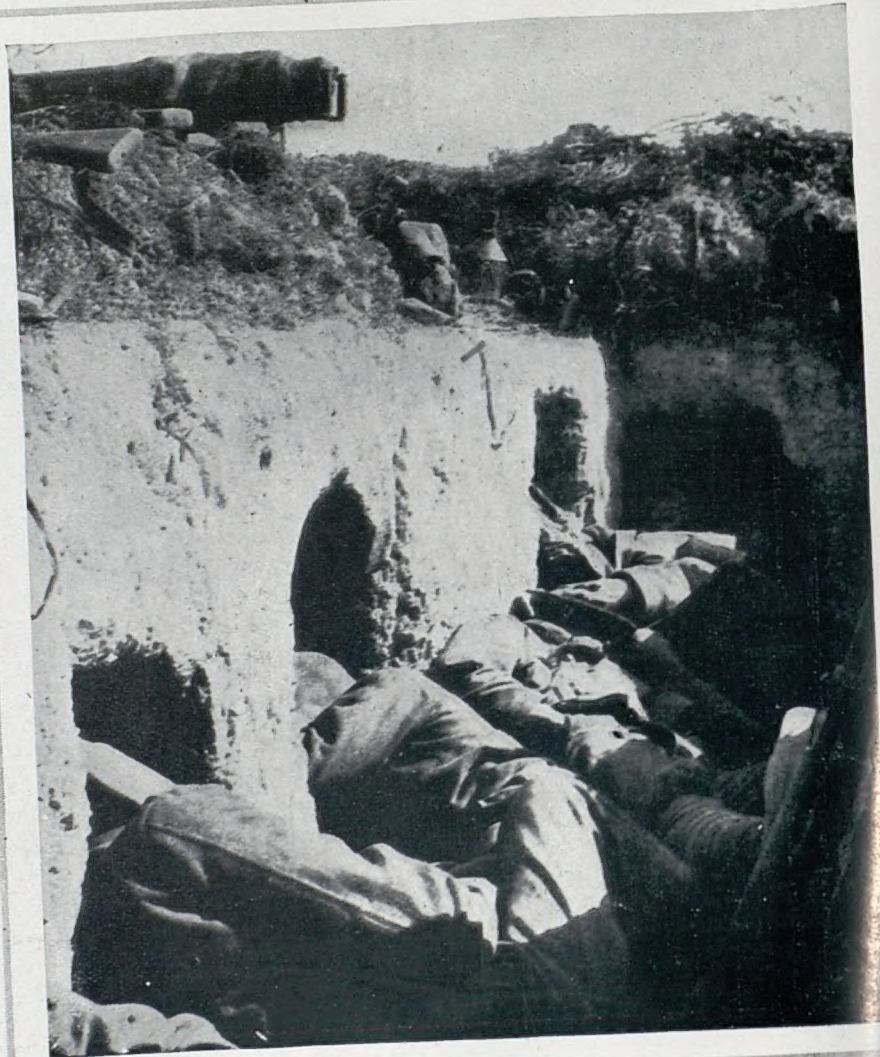
WITH A HELMET AND KÉPIS UPON IT: A SHELL-CASE-EDGED GRAVE IN A TRENCH AT THE DARDANELLES.

The pathos of this picture of a grave at the Dardanelles is inescapable. The rough resting-place hewn out of the trench suggests another sepulchre, and shows that the sanctity of death is recognised even in the harsh and terrible surroundings of a war in which scarcely a minute passes without taking its toll of life. The rude wooden cross at the head of the grave, the other cross of shell-cases, the helmet

and the képis placed where in time and place of peace would rest flowers "for remembrance," speak of human sympathy paying its tribute to comrades dead on the field of honour. That the tomb should be outlined with spent shell-cases tells more clearly than words the story of the tragedy which lies hidden away in this rough grave in the trenches.—[Photo. by C.N.]



NOT FROM SAVILE ROW: TOMMY IN HIS TRENCH-TAKING-OVER OUTFIT. Even grim war is not without its humours. An officer in France sends us this quaint sketch. It suggests an aboriginal cave-dweller, but actually represents a British soldier who, finding it easier to clean his flesh than his clothes, when taking-over a trench, wears his steel helmet on his cap, takes off his trousers, turns up his pants, wears his boots without socks, and sets the mud at defiance.



IN A "TRENCH" AT THE DARDANELLES. SLEEPING IN A FORMER TURKISH FORT. Some of the men garrisoning one of the Turkish permanent works on Gallipoli Peninsula held by the Allies in the zone occupied by them, are seen here in sleeping quarters underneath the parapet of an entrenchment on which a machine-gun stands. Evidence of the winter cold (often exceptionally severe at the Dardanelles) is given by the way the soldiers are wrapped up.—[Photo. by Central Press.]

It was at Hooge, in August, 1914, that the first fire against the defenders was made. Then suddenly spurs



THE FLAME-ATTACK AT HOOGE: THE RISING OF THE GERMAN FIRE-CLOUD SEEN FROM THE BRITISH SIDE.

It was at Hooze, in August, that the Germans first employed the device of projecting streams of liquid fire against the defenders of the British trenches. The attack opened in the early morning, after a savage cannonade with artillery and trench-mortars which was unable to shake the resistance of our men. Then suddenly spurts of flame with volumes of smoke were seen rising in front, shooting up into

the air in wide sheets of flame. Immediately a storm of fiery spray showered down on the men in the trenches, the blazing liquid being squirted from cylinders of gaseous vapour the Germans had brought up close to the front line. The enemy charged forward in rear of the flames, but many of our men, braving horrible torture, fired until the burning jets made the trench-line untenable.—[Photo. by Farrington Photo. Co.]



AN ENEMY TELEPHONE'S "FORT": A TREE-TRUNK STATION FOR A TRENCH-WIRE.
The importance attached to the safety of telephone-stations in the trench-lines and advanced positions is evidenced above. Solidly constructed of tree-trunk logs, piled on one another and firmly wedged and clamped together, the bomb-proof structure (the illustration of which is reproduced from a German paper) looks strong enough to withstand anything short of a direct hit from a heavy high-explosive shell.



THE TOLL OF KAISERISM: GERMAN SOLDIERS MAKING CROSSES FOR ARMY CEMETERIES
Judging by the terrible totals of dead in the official German casualty lists, summaries of which appear in our papers at intervals, quite a number of men must need to be kept constantly at work, as seen in the above illustration, in the various army commands in making memorial crosses to mark the graves at the many places in France and Flanders where there are German cemeteries.—[Photo. by S. and G.]